(*l*) He shall arrange for the detection of the first cases of infectious and contagious disease and for the adoption of measures to prevent their spreading.

(*m*) He shall arrange for the distribution of quinine on the works to prevent malarial fever and the supply of anti-scorbutics on the appearance of scurvy.

(*n*) He shall report immediately to the Charge Officer all defects noticed by him in inspections made under clauses (*h*) and (*k*), the names of dependents in the kitchen over ten years of age, whom he considers fitted for light work, and the names of those inspected under clause (*j*) for whom he thinks lighter tasking or gratuitous relief, with or without special diet, is required. It shall be the duty of the Charge Officer to take action at once on the reports of the medical officer under this clause.

(*o*) It shall be the duty of the Charge Officer to arrange for all officers on the work to assist the medical officer in the discharge of the duties imposed on him by clauses (*l*) and (*m*).

(*p*) It shall be the duty of the medical officer to assist the Charge Officer in classing the applicants for admission under section 95, because the Charge Officer needs expert advice as to ability for work of those in poor condition and as to the ages of children.

219. *Statements to be kept by medical officers.*—The following statements shall be kept by the medical officers in charge of hospitals on famine relief works and poor-houses:—

(*a*) nominal registers of indoor and outdoor patients in Form 38;

(*b*) returns of the rations given to indoor patients in Form 39;

(*c*) a diet register in Form 22;

(*d*) a stock register in Form 23;

(*e*) a weekly diary in Form 40;

(*f*) a weekly return of patients in relief work and poor-house hospitals in Form 41, to be forwarded every Saturday evening to the Charge Officer, Executive Engineer, District Medical Officer and Director of Public Health.

CHAPTER XVI.—Cattle and Fodder

220. *Measures to be taken in event of fodder famine.*—In the event of a fodder famine, strenuous endeavours shall be made to save at least the valuable cattle. The measures most likely to be successful are—

(*a*) the stimulation of the growth of fodder crops during the period of distress, especially by the grant of loans;

(*b*) the opening of Government forests to grazing;

(*c*) the importation of fodder and the grant of loans to purchase it;

(*d*) the preservation of cattle in camps;

(*e*) the encouragement of the use of emergency fodder such as cactus.

221. *Growing of fodder crops.*—Liberal takavi loans shall be given to cultivators for the construction of temporary wells to grow fodder crops; waste land in river beds and elsewhere may be let temporarily at a nominal rent for the production of fodder crops; and the Collector may, at his discretion, give an assurance that no special water rate will be levied for irrigation from rivers or other occasional sources of water-supply and that no fodder crop will be attached for the payment of land revenue. In tracts irrigated by canals the Collector, in consultation with the canal officers, may take such measures as may seem advisable for the growth of fodder and for increasing the growth of grass.

222. *Free grazing in forests.*—The preservation of agricultural cattle is a matter of far greater importance than any revenue which might be obtained from grazing fees; if such fees are levied at all, they shall be imposed on administrative grounds and not as a source of income. Therefore the Commissioner, in consultation with the Conservator of Forests, may throw open to free grazing any portion of forest land, subject to the following general provisions:—

(*a*) in the case of forest areas ordinarily open to grazing, fees may be remitted and no attempt shall be made, when admitting cattle to free grazing, to discriminate between the cattle of agriculturists and non-agriculturists or between useful and useless animals; but fees shall ordinarily, unless the Commissioner directs otherwise, be charged for the cattle of professional graziers and shall always be charged for sheep and goats;

(*b*) forest areas ordinarily closed to grazing shall be looked on as a reserve and only trenched on for grazing when other reasonable means of feeding the cattle are exhausted, and those portions which grow grass fit for cutting shall not be opened until the grass has been cut: in no case shall sheep or goats be admitted;

(*c*) no grazing shall ever be allowed in areas under plantation or regeneration, unless the trees are old enough to be safe from attack;

(*d*) if it is found that cattle are resorting to an open forest in numbers greatly exceeding its grazing capacity, immediate notice shall be given to the officers concerned to stop further migration of cattle to such forest, and it may also be necessary to limit the numbers by giving preference to the cattle of villages in the vicinity of the forest and by charging fees on the cattle of other villages.

223. *Gratuitous relief of herdsmen.*—In the case of an acute fodder famine, Government may direct that in any district one member of each family, whose presence at home is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the cattle, shall be put on the village gratuitous relief list.

224. *Importation of fodder.*—The importation of fodder may be undertaken by Government *in co-operation as far as possible with private enterprise*, when it is evident that private enterprise will be unable to meet the anticipated demand.

225. *Precautions to be observed in importation of fodder.*—In operations for the importation and distribution of fodder, attention should be paid to the following points:—

(*a*) the demand should be proclaimed at a very early date in order both that the grass may be cut before it has lost any of its nutritive value or has been trampled down by grazing and that the transport by railway may be commenced before the heavy traffic season*;

(*b*) the cutting and transport of the grass should be entrusted to officers of the Forest Department;

(*c*) the grass should be distributed under the order of the Collector from depôts which should be as close to the railway stations as possible;

(*d*) the grass should be distributed at such prices as Government may fix for the preservation of useful animals and only on production of passes signed by the Sub-divisional Officers and such other officers as the Collector may empower to issue passes;

(*e*) grass may be given to cultivators and to keepers of milch cattle on payment of cash; it may also be given to cultivators as takavi. After their needs are met it may be given to other cattle and horse owners for cash only; takavi loans for purchase of fodder shall be advanced in accordance with the policy laid down in Appendix XII;

*Ordinarily grass cutting should commence from about 15th October.

(*f*) grass may be supplied, at not less than cost price, for their own horses to all Government servants employed on famine-relief duty;

(*g*) if the supply is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of cultivators, the surplus stock may be distributed to other persons, for animals actually in use, at not less than cost price.

226. *Cattle camps.*—In organizing cattle camps attention should be paid to the following points:—

(*a*) cattle camps should be tried only so far as careful and expert management, with the advice of a veterinary expert always available, can be secured;

(*b*) the success of a camp depends on the careful selection of the animals for admission; the selection should be made by an expert and only animals which are likely to thrive from the first—animals from one to eight years of age, plough bullocks and breeding cows with a few bulls of the best breed—should be admitted;

(*c*) animals may be received by gift or purchase conditionally or unconditionally; it is generally better to buy the cattle and re-sell them at a fair price to their former owners, if possible, at the end of the famine than to keep them at the risk and cost of the owners;

(*d*) a certain number of she-buffaloes, ranging in age from two to seven years, should also be admitted as they will eat the inferior grass rejected by the bullocks and cows;

(*e*) a small allowance of oilcake (*sesamum*) should be given at first to the weaker animals.

(*f*) emergency fodders such as cactus should be used so as to demonstrate their utility to the people.

CHAPTER XVII.—Miscellaneous

227. *Periodical reports and returns.*—The following periodical reports and returns shall be submitted during the continuance of scarcity or famine;

By the Collector to Government—

(*a*) a weekly season telegram in Form 3;

(*b*) a weekly progress return of relief works in Form 4;

(*c*) a weekly progress return of gratuitous relief in Form 5;

(*d*) a monthly report on the general progress of relief operations dealing with the matters noted in Form 6;

(*e*) a monthly statement in Form 7 for submission to Government of India;

By the Local Government to the Government of India—

(*f*) a monthly statement in Form 7 accompanied by remarks in Form 6.

Rules for the preparation of the monthly statements required by the Government of India are given in Appendix II. A list of reports and returns to be submitted by the several officers under the Code is given in Appendix VIII.

228. *Immediate relief in all urgent cases.*—All rules and orders of the Code regarding the methods of relieving the several classes of distressed persons shall be subject to the provision that, as far as possible, immediate relief is to be given to every one manifestly suffering from the want of food. Therefore, when the conditions brought to the personal notice of any officer disclose the urgent and obvious need for relief beyond his prescribed powers of sanction, he is expected to take action at once in anticipation of the sanction of superior authority reporting immediately the action taken by him.